

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the
Eastern District of Missouri

United States of America

v.

LA'RON CLOWER

Defendant

Case No. 4:17-CR-216 RLW/NAB

ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL

Part I - Eligibility for Detention

Upon the

- ☐ Motion of the Government attorney pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or
☒ Motion of the Government or Court's own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),

the Court held a detention hearing and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)

- ☐ **A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2)** (*previous violator*): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:
- ☐ (1) the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
 - ☐ (a) a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
 - ☐ (b) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
 - ☐ (c) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); **or**
 - ☐ (d) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
 - ☐ (e) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves:
 - (i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921);
 - (iii) any other dangerous weapon; or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; **and**
 - ☐ (2) the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**
 - ☐ (3) the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; **and**
 - ☐ (4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

☐ **B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:

- ☐ (1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
- ☐ (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
- ☐ (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
- ☐ (4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
- ☐ (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

☐ **C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above**

- ☐ The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis. *(Part III need not be completed.)*

OR

- ☐ The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.

Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention

After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- ☒ By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- ☒ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:

- ☒ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
- ☒ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
- ☒ Prior criminal history
- ☒ Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
- ☐ History of violence or use of weapons
- ☒ History of alcohol or substance abuse
- ☒ Lack of stable employment
- ☐ Lack of stable residence
- ☐ Lack of financially responsible sureties

AO 472 (Rev. 11/16) Order of Detention Pending Trial

- ☐ Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
- ☐ Significant family or other ties outside the United States
- ☐ Lack of legal status in the United States
- ☐ Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
- ☒ Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
- ☐ Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
- ☐ Use of alias(es) or false documents
- ☐ Background information unknown or unverified
- ☒ Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

The Government charged Defendant with violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion). The potential penalty is imprisonment of not more than ten years. The Government moved for Defendant's detention on the grounds that there is a serious risk Defendant will flee and he is a threat to the community.

The Court held a hearing on the Government's motion. Prior to the hearing, the Court provided Defendant and counsel with a copy of the Pretrial Services Report. Defendant did not challenge the factual conclusions of the Report and the Court adopts the Report. The Pretrial Services officer recommended detention.

At the hearing, the Government called as a witness, St. Charles County Police Department detective Jared Queen. Detective Queen is assigned to a human trafficking task force in St. Louis County. He stated that there were two victims in this case, one of whom was fourteen years old. Detective Queen further advised that the mother of one of the victims had contacted him and reported that she was followed by a vehicle that he later learned was registered to Defendant. The mother also received a telephone call from an unknown person who stated that the mother should "drop the charges" against Defendant. Detective Queen believed that the mother was very afraid of Defendant. Detective Queen also testified that the victim alleged that Defendant threw her out of a moving car and she was afraid of him.

In addition to Detective Queen's testimony, the Government proffered the following: Defendant has regular contact with minors, including his young daughter who lives with him as well as other minor family members. He violated his previous probation, incurred many warrants on "failures to appear" and has current outstanding "warrants." Defendant also has a long list of arrests for violent crimes.

In support of his release, Defendant, through counsel, proffered the following: His "failure to appear" were for traffic cases. His criminal history did not include matters of "a violent nature." Defendant denied threatening the victim's mother. Defendant was able to "make bond" and would agree to home detention.

The Pretrial Services Report confirms that Defendant incurred warrants for failures to appear in both traffic and drug cases. Defendant also failed to comply with conditions of previous periods of supervision, incurring a new drug charge in 2012 while on probation for a 2009 felony drug case. While on probation in 2013, Defendant's probation was suspended. As noted by the

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: 06/13/2017



United States Magistrate Judge

Page 4 of 4

LA'RON CLOWER
4:17-CR-216 RLW/NAB

Government, the Pretrial Services Report establishes that St. Louis County and several municipalities have outstanding warrants for Defendant.

Based on the information proffered at the hearing, as well as the Pretrial Services Report, the Court concludes that the Government has established through clear and convincing evidence that Defendant is both a flight risk and a risk to the community. Accordingly, the Court grants the Government's Motion for Pre-Trial Detention.